g's Esptist Church Rent Again The Beacons Down the Parson, but Don't Succeed in Forcing Mim to Besign-Siste Wabb Gets Excited Over Her Buughter Wrongs and Strikes at Doncon Barker

Parson Millington is still the paster of the Hamburg, N. J., Baptist Church, Deacons Conklin and Buchanan, and Trustee Charles Jient, who is called deacon, are in good stand-ing. Mr. and Mrs. Webb and Bessle Webb and Mrs. and Miss Buchanan are again memhers of the church. It came about this way: You read in THE SUN last Monday that Parson Millington's final words to THE SUN reporter

after the famous writing of Faturday, when the parson's majority of 26 was played down to a minority of 1, were: "I have already re-signed. I will make the public announcement to-morrow." That was the truth when the parson said it, but some of his friends in the church got about him and induced him to re-consider. So on Sunday he made this an-I did say yesterday that I was going to re-

sign, but I did not really intend to when I said so, and I am going to stay and fight a little Then, after service, he called a church meet-

ing, and his enemies were dismissed, but in or-der that there might be no question about the legality of it. at his instance a second church meeting was called for yesterday afternoon for meeting was called for yesterday afternoon for the purpose of expelling Deacons Conklin. Kent, and Buchanan. "No person not a mem-ber of the church." it was added, "will be ad-mitted. No debate will be allowed, and voting rill be done by ballot."

Both sides spent the week in canvassing. Postmaster H. W. Edsell managed the opposi tion to the ration. He land a member of the church but his wife is, and he less politician and less a fight. Parson Millington managed his own side. Friday afternoon there were rumor of a reconciliation. They grew until Saturday. Baturday They were handled by Dearon Barker. They

seemed an assumed fact until a moment be-fore the meeting, when Person Millington made a little canvass and declared to Deacon Barker that "this reconciliation is a blasted

farce."

Whore the meeting was called ferrarday the friends of the deacens and determined to reinstate all the persons who had been excluded from the church, to clear the deacous of all charges, to dismiss the pastor, and to dismiss A great many persons were in the church

who were not members. The friends of the deacons declared that the parson would have to walk over doad bodies before he got them out. The parson demanded, when he called the meeting to order, that they leave. Dencon Rude was hand in hand with his tellow dencons, and he declared the meeting was public. Parson Millington declared that it was a

Parson Millington declared that it was a meeting to settle a family quarrel. He appealed to the people, and it was put to a vote, Seventeen voted to keep all out, and the parson ralled for the church book to prevent persons sot members from voting on the other lide, bister Edsall was prepared for him with a list of members, and 37 votes were counted, so the outsiders stayal. Deacon Conklin nominated Deacon Simonson for Chairman, and he was elected unanimously. He wrapped his red bandanna tight around his neek and scratched his head, All the coaxing in the universe wouldn't make him accept. It's an honor to be elected to anything, without question, in this church, 'urged Farson Millington. Even that didn't move him, and Deacon Barker was elected. Then the parson rold of the rumors for reponciliation, and he asked Deacon Kent for a basis of settlement. Deacon Kent counted heads, and said he'd stapd by whatever the church did.

"I'm not stubborn," he declared.

"I'll state my terms, then," said the parson. First, in regard to the members who have been excluded. I am willing that they should all be received in the church again, provided they agree to abide in the future by the church discipline.

"Becond, in regard to the charges against my."

they agree to abide in the future bythe church discipline.
"Recond, in regard to the charges against myself. If those persons who made them will withdraw them I will drop all the charges I have to make against them, and keep slient henceforth. These two conditions must be acceded to, and, so far as I am concerned, all the difficulty is at an end."

The lean form of the venerable Deacon and unwound again. "What guarantee will you give that in the future members will not be pestered and disturbed by you?" he demanded.

manded.

"What guarantee have I that Deacons Kent and Conklin and Buchanan will not disturb me?" demanded the parson.

Sister Duane jumped up. She's got a resonant, metallic voice.

naut, metallic voice.

Will you admit that you made a mistake in
turning the dear brothers and sisters out? she
demanded. admit nothing." answered Parson Millington. It was not my act, it was the act of the shutch."
And you demand an apology?" demanded sister Diane scornfully. "And you demand an apology?" demanded sister Diane scornfully.

"I demand nothing." answered the parson.
"To you suppose," demanded Sister Duane with added scorn, "that those dear sisters, after being wronged, will come here and confess and get down on their knees? No."

And so it went on until Clerk Stoll siad:
"Talk about reconciliation. There can't be any reconciliation without both sides concede something. We've got to get together."

"This meeting was called," said Deacon Rent loudly. For Kent. It was called to get me on the church, and now I want you to go ahead and do it."

"Do you think that helps it?" asked Clerk Stoll fauntingly.
"I don't think anyhody came here to settle Mr. Kent." said Parson Millington. "We are licre to settle this trouble. I have made altheral offer."

"Liberal nothing." whispered Deacon Conkin. I'm willing to go to any length for peace."

id the parson. Here Deacon Rude wanted the parson again to give a guarantee.

"Well, as far as I can see," said the parson, impatiently. "you're going on the assumption that I've always been wrong, that I am wrong, and that I'm always going to he wrong," and then he stated the case. Deacon kent said here that he was willing to withdraw the charge, provided the parson withdraw all the charges he had ever made against anybody.

At this point Sister Duana and Sister Com-

willing to withdraw the charge, provided the parson withdraw all the charges he had ever made against anybody.

At this point Sister Duane and Sister Carpenter got into a wrangle. Sister Simpson had been silent so far. Now she rose up ike a rebuking angel. Her head bowed and shaking, she said sadly:

"If the walls of Jerusalem are fallen, which I think they are, and if we desire to see them rebuilt, which I think we do, we should adout the plan of the Isrnelites of old. Let each man begin to build in front of his own door, if there's a breach in the wall by the pastor's house, which I think there is, let him begin a-building there, and if there's a breach in front of the deacons' houses, let him begin a-building there.

"Now if the pastor brought any charges against the deacons there's a breach in the wall by him, and if the deacons have brought any charges against the parson there's a breach in the wall by him. had if the deacons have brought any charges against the parson there's a breach in the wall by him hould. I want in the Christian Herald of a church trouble, and the parson gave a little, and the deacons gave a little, and by and by the whole church was meliow."

This touched Deacon Kent, who said: "Of gourse we are willing to do what's right." Then he reneated his offer to withdraw charges provided the purson withdrew all the charges he had ever made against anybody.

"It seems to me." said the parson, "that it must be perfectly plain to you that I cannot seeds to those conditions. If paople can't see any difference between charges which I have made and which have been unanimously condemned. I'm sorry for them."

been unanimously condemned. I'm sorry for them."

Deacon Kent replied, and that brought out a savage rejoinder from the parson, who dedared that he had evidence to prove that the descene were trying to blast his reputation. He referred to the case of a young woman in warrensburg with whom his name had been connected. On Jan. 7 he had read five affidavits clearing himself of the charges.

He charged that his enemies had told the story to the reporter notwithstanding he had proved it false. "and you some here now." he said passionately "and want me to do all sorts of things for you, while you blast my fair fame and reputation. You would make it impossible for me to continue in the ministry.

Tou ask me to build up my wall. You ask me to give up everything, and you would send upe in sorrow to the grave. You would hight the lives of my young wile and child, and forever ruin my fair hopes. I tell you now, before dod, you may send me down to the grave fighting, but I tell you I'll never stop fighting for a vinefication until i get it.

I can't understand how your people can you can had being trampled on by the foot of intentity."

There was a wealth of hitterness in the

Deacon Simonson with a high-keyed voice called a halt.

"Let's take a vote," he suggested.

Nobody had seemed to think of that for half an hour. The parson demanded a vote by hallet on the motion to let all charges go. Deacon Kent jumped up and declared he wasn't ashamed of how he voted. Then it was decided by a vote of 31 to 0 not to vote by wallet.

beacon Barker made'a blunder by repeating the motion to withdraw charges. By this time the parson was resigned. He sat back in his chair.

"Put it any way you please." he said, with some desperation. "Vet away."

"The motion is that Pastor Millington withdraw all charges. said Deacon Barker.

"It's aroused the parson. "You can't make me." he said.

"It's your own proposition," said Mr. Smith.

"Pwe known Sister Buchanan for forty years.

and I never knew anything against her."

Deacon Barker got the motion right on his second try. "Let charges on both sides be forever dropped," he said.

"Forever," echoed Deacon Conklin.

Mrs. Puane—And let the charges against Sisters Webb and Bessie Webb Stand?

Mrs. Webb—Charges ngainst my girl?

The first vote of reconcillation was 40—0 in favor of the withdrawnl of the charges. Then the cases of the excluded members were taken up. The deacons were in high feather. The parson still insisted on the excluded members agreeing to stand by the church. A motion was put to reinstate each, and Deacon Barker, red hot for beace, rushed to the excluded members, one after another, to induce them to agree to the parson's terms. Mrs. Webb was the first he met. She had been engaged in a loud discussion with another sister. She was beside herself with anger. "Go away," she said "Go away," became almost a shriek.

with another sister. She was beside hereel; with anger. "Go away," she said "to away." Deacon Barker insisted. Mrs. Webb's voice became almost a shriek.

"Go away," she said sgain. "When my Church won't stand by me as I have stood by it—go away," Her voice was louder. The deacon still held on, and a sister beside her was trying to calm her, as was also her daughter Bessie. "She's smarting under her daughter's wrongs, whispered Deacon Conkits." Go away, you dirty tyke, "shouted Mrs. Webb, unable to control herself. She struck out with her hands, and came within an ace of hitting the deacon's face. The deacon jumbed away. Mrs. Webb tried to tollow him. The sisters in the seat with her held her drass. Miss Bessie held ther, too. Sister Baselirushed over to her and tried to make her quiet. Another sister fell on her knees before her and praced for her to be still.

"Take your church and go away with it." screamed Hister Webb. "I don't want your church. There sits my daughter." She turned dramatically and pointed at the young woman, who was sobbing as if her heart would break. "I'll stand by her to the last ditch. No one dare point a finger at her."

"Now, Mrs. Webb. "Jeadede all the sisters in unison. "Oh, mamma, don't, sobbed the girl. 'I don't care one continental for your church," cried Mrs. Webb. "Take it away. There's my daughter spotted for life. I want none of it. And you," said she, nodding to some one up in front. "who but me stood by your sick mother when no one else would?"

"You are a nice one to come here and act as you do. My daughter is more to me than all the churches in the world. Don't attempt to anything at you I can get my hands on. Go away."

Deacon Conklin jumped up. "Mrs. Webb." he said sternly, "you must either keep quiet

away."

Deacon Conklin jumped up. "Mrs. Webb,"
hesaid sternly. "you must either keep quiet

hesaid sternly. "You must either keep quiet or get out."
Reinstate my daughter, will you?" shrieked Mrs. Webb, still beside herself. "No. s-i-r. She shall never be reinstated; never, sir. ne-v-e-r."
Mrs. Webb stopped exhausted. She saw then how she had acted, and cried:
"It's not me, it's not Mrs. Webb who spoke."
She said later "it was the mother of my cruelly wrong daughter."
The first yote was on the name of Bessie webb. She was unanimously reinstated in the church. The next was on Mrs. Buchanan. Only Ed Cassidy and the parson voted against her. The next vote was to have the charges against Mary Buchanan, the deacon's daughter, removed.

against Mary Buchsnan, the deacon's daughter, removed.

The pareon said the charges had been dropped. Clerk Stoll was the only one who voted "no." Mr. Webb's name came next. No one opposed him. Then there cume a halt. Finally some one moved to reinsfate Mrs. Webb. Tears of contrition for her display of excitement were running down Mrs. Webb's cheeks as the vote was taken.

Twenty-seven voted for her, twenty-one against. Ed Cassidy jumped up and denounced the vote, while half the people in the church begged him to keep still for fear of another outbreak. Mr. Cassidy didn't see why a woman who didn't want to be in the church should be voted in. a woman who didn't want to be in the church should be voted in.

After the vote on Mrs. Webb there came another pause it was whispered that the parson would go next. He saw what was coming, too, and sat back on his chair, disconsolate and discouraged. After a while Clerk Stoll got up and moved that the meeting reassert its confidence in the pastor and request him to stay.

to stay.

This brought Deacon Kent to his feet. He moved that the pastor be requested to resign.
"There, I knew it was coming," said the par-son bitterly. "I knew it. This is reconciliafrom the church with those charges hanging

from the church with those charges hanging like a black pallover me.

"We came here ostensibly to reconcile our differences. We first insult the pastor. We reinstate four members who were justly excluded, and then we demand that our paster go forth branded. This is reconciliation with a big R and a little Christ. Well, let's have the rest of your reconciliation. Let it come. Reconciliation, indeed."

Haif a dozen voices spoke at once. Buddenly, and with flerceness, the parson declared:

"You shall not drive me out. You cannot dismiss me without two weeks' notice. You shall not.

Deacon, Kent was obdurate. A motion to

shall not."

Deacon Kent was obdurate. A motion to adjourn he fought tooth and nail, but it was carried in spite of him, and all the people said: "Oh, how disgraceful all this is. Eimply disgraceful. A stench in the community."

"What will you do?" asked the reporter of Mr. Millington.

"What will you do?" asked the reporter of Mr. Millington.
"I will stay until I got ready to leave." said the parson, and then to Mrs. Rosewell he said. "We will do some canvassing this week, won't we?"
There were three inaccuracies in The Sun story of this row last week. Deacon Buchanan was admitted to the church in 1882 and Mr. and Mrs. Wobb in 1888. Mary Buchanan was not expelled, but was suspended under charges. The corrections are made at the request of Mr. Millington.

The Personal Tax Investigation. The joint Legislative Committee on Taxation met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in Part II. of the Superior Court, and investigated the matter of the payment of personal

taxes by a number of manufacturing com-binations or trusts. Senator McClellan pre-sided. J. Weaver Loper, Treasurer of the Nationa

sided.

J. Weaver Loper, Treasurer of the Nationa Cordage Company, testified that of the output of this company about 50,000,000 to 85,000,000 tons was manufactured outside of this State, and 20,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons in this State, and 20,000,000 tons in this State, and 20,000,000 tons in this State, and 20,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons in this State, and 20,000,000 to the competitive bid made by the companies forming the corporation or the year of the competitive bid made by the companies forming the corporation owned the plant and real estate of these several companies. The companies or individual stockholders paid, a personal tax in this State on such stock. His company was the Victoria Cordage Company, and the stock paid for that plant was locked up in a box, and it was held as an asset for the holders of the original stock. He refused to tell the amount of stock thus held.

He said that he thought the National Cordage Company as well as other corporations formed under the laws of New Jersey would be willing to act in a fair and conciliatory manner in the matter of organizing under the laws of this State if the barriers which are now opposed to them were removed.

Lewis D. Clark, Secretary of the Standard Oil Company, also told of some of the workings of that company, the said the company did not pay personal taxes on stock. Whatever individual stockholders did, he could not say.

Miss Davidson's Diamonds Missing. Miss Louise Davidson of 481 Wythe avenue.

Williamsburgh, reported the loss of worth of diamonds to the police of the Glymer street station last night. She said she was orrow to the grave. You would blight so fmy young wile and child, and form my fair hopes. I tell you now, before to may send me down to the grave, but I tell you I 'il never stop fighting nefficiation until I get it.
In t understand how your people can rainst me in the face of these infamous many for the property one of her great-grandmother and were highly treasured.
They consisted of a cluster pin, circular in shape and composed of twenty-eight stones, and a pair of earlies, each of six stones. She took them out of a case yesterday afternoon just as a friend called at the house. She put the diamonds into her poeket and shortly afterward went out. While she was in the street the jewels disappeared. worth of diamonds to the police of the Clymer

HE KEPT AN OLD-TIME BANK.

ALL TRUSTED BOCKAFELLOW, MIN WAYS WERE SO OLD-FASHIONED.

sharre Banker Had No He to Keep Out His Customers and His Front Boor Was Like That of a Barn-His Accounts Are Mixed or Lacking an No One Knows Where the Money Is or

WILKESBARRE, Peb. 11. - Thirty-five years ago Frederick N. Rockafellow, the banker, who has just failed here, then a young man of 27, came to Wilkesbarre from his father's farm, to enter the banking house of Emly & Co. He was sober, industrious, and a church member. In three years he became the paying teller in the bank. The senior proprietor of the bank died after Hockafellow had been in his employ five years. When a new firm took hold Rockafellow was retained. His new employers soon decided that he was a valuable man, and they advanced him to be cashier. After the war the bank changed hands. Again Bocksfello himself now became the principal owner. The firm's name was Reckafellow & Co. His partners were Thomas Blake and E. N. Darling. When Rockafellow assumed control the bank

prospered more than eyer, and it survived the ranies of 1873 and 1877.

The latter year was sovers in the coal regions. The big coal miners' strike was on and money was very tight. A great many merchants failed. Booksfellow's bank, however, had plenty of money, apparently, and made many loans. When prosperous times returned again Rockafellow's bank was the favorite of nearly all the business men of this returned again Hockafellow's bank was the favorite of nearly all the business men of this city and surrounding town. The fact that the business men patronized the bank led many poor people to do the same.

Rockafellow's bank was situated on the public square in the heart of the city. 100 feet from the Court House.

It is an old-fashioned brick building, very disapidated in Supearance. A double door, that once might have done service or, an old barn in the backwoods, opened the was into the bank. A stranger upon entering would imagine he was it an old junk shoe.

The couwebs hung from the celling, big piles of books and papers were scattered about, and no railing protected the cashier and clerks from the public. The money for the day a business was always to be found on a little table four feet from the door.

Mr. Rockafellow's friends never stood on ceremony when they went to the bank. They simply went behind the counter, leaned up against the table filled with gold and greenbacks, and began talking weather and nolities. Hockafellow was not much of a talker himselt, but he was a hard worker. Fromptly every morning at 7 o'clock he could be seen entering his old bank building. By the time his clerks came around he had a good half day's work done. He continued to labor until moon, when he would stop for twenty minutes for lunch. Then he would resume his place at his deak until 4 o'clock, when the bank closed for the day. Since the day he entered the bank until it suspended on Wednesday last he never took a vacation. pended on wednesday last he never took a vacation.

He was sick for two days on one occision. They were the only days he was missed from the bank. He was never seen in a saloon and apparently had no vices. His only recreation was a drive belind a modest horse. He lived in quiet style in a fine house on the principal thoroughfare of the city. He was considered rich. Some rated him to be worth over a million dollars.

theroughfare of the city. He was considered rich. Some rated him to be worth over a million dollars.

The man's mode of living and his surroundings were decidedly in his favor. Men who lived in palatial residences of their own rather liked the way Rockafellow did business. They said he was economical and saving. They said he was end him when they entered he would say:

"Ah, this is the place where a man's money is saic. No style, no glided bars in front of the paying department."

It was no wonder, therefore, that the whole community was shocked on Wednesday morning when the news spread that Rockafellow's hank was closed. At first, it was thought that some person had spread a false rumor. A visit to the bank: however, set all doubte at rest. A fittle red card tacked on the front door told the story. If read "Bank closed." Even then a great many people would not believe that misfortune had overtaken the bank. Some of the proprietor's most intimate friends said he must be ill; that the bank was full of money, and to break'it was impossible.

One of the heaviest depositors hastened to Mr. Rockafellow's house. The banker was waiting for his depositors. He opened the front door himself and invited his friend in. Two boxes of signrs were on the table in the paffor. Bockafellow invited his friend in. The depositor fallow invited his guest to amoke. He was very haggard and careworn. The depositor allows that does it mean that the bank is closed. I don't know for how long, but Lihink I can pay dollar for dollar."

The bank is closed. I don't know for how long, but Lihink I can pay dollar for dollar."

The depositor almost/ainted when he heard this. He at once returned to the bank and told the other; depositors the result of the interview.

the other depositors the result of the same of the case following the suspension of a bank. The people were dumfounded that's all. The local newspapers came out with long stories announcing the failure, but in their comments said the whole thing must be a mistake. Mr. Ricokafellow would resume to-morrow.

To-morrow came, and so did the next day and the next day, but Rockafellow did not popen the bank, and it is now said that he has no money cithet. In fact, he never had much and business men are asking why they placed and business men are asking why they placed and frothing at the mouth. Storekeepers locked their doors, thidren fied into hallways, and syicks, stones, which can do ther missiles rained on the rabid dog.

Frank Daly of the Tax Assessor's office was boarding a car in Ferry street when the little was thrown off just as the car started. Several women escaped from the dog's frenzy with torn dresses. At the corner of Ferry and and business men are asking why they placed and frothing at the mouth. Storekeepers locked their doors, this dress and other missiles rained on the rabid dog.

Frank Daly of the Tax Assessor's office was boarding a car in Ferry street when the little was thrown off just as the car started. Several women escaped from the dog's frenzy with torn dresses. At the corner of Ferry and and business men are asking why they placed.

open the bank, and it is now said that he has no money eithen. In fact, the never had much, and business men are asking why they placed money with him. He has not a dollar's worth of real estate.

The neopie have now realized this fact. They placed hundreds and hundreds of thousands of dollars in Rockafellow's bank without inquiring whether there was anything back of him. The depositors after waiting four days decided that they had waited long enough. Rockafellow was threatened with criminal prosecution. He then consented to make an assignment.

Late this evening William S. Stoddard, one of the heaviest depositors, was appointed assignee. It is not believed that the bank will pay twenty cents on the dollar. There is no head or tail to the books. Rockafellow alone can explain matters. He didn't keep full accounts in books. It a friend was hard up and wanted \$500 Rockafellow handed it over without demanding security. He would say. "Fay it back when you get ready."

Experts are now at work on such books as there are. Business is badly demoralized over the failure. Nearly every business man in town has a deposit in the bank. What Rockafellow did with the money is a mystery. He is being watched, and it is believed that his mind is unbalanced.

HALSTEAD WRONGED BLAINE.

The Editor Tells Why He Changed His Opinion of the Plumed Knight, MEMPHIS. Feb. 11.—Some time ago the Ap-peal-Avalanche contained the following para-

"Murat Halstead still has his nerve with

graph:

him. In his comment on Blaine's death, for instance, he says that these who condemned Blaine when he was confronted by deadly antagonists while Speaker of the House, did so upon insufficient evidence. Yet Murat himself condemned him on that evidence. The dear, delightful, blundering old Field Marshal will now have to do some more aining."
Is brought from Mr. Halstead the follow-etter, which appears this morning: g letter, which appears this morning:
This paragraph has peculiarities that suggest to me say a few words in review. I do say that I assailed laine upon insufficient evidence, and had hardly saile the sight against him until the understanding one to me that I had been too awiff in condemnation, icro wors three Republican editors who, at Cincinall in 1876, attacked, Haish and have been regretful to 1876, attacked, Haish and have been regretful about the sail of the sai

m pigeonholes, but they weakened the case against since instead of strengthening it. There were no saing letters of the least consequence, but his smiles multiplied them in their minds. If Blaine had but an alieged lawyer forty times what he was arged with could have been made virtuous as seed. The was most ruledly attained by lawyers and poets. He was most ruledly attained by lawyers and poets. The latter colored misinformation with fancy. The former distorted truth professionally. I save one little while two much credit to the indistinents of fancy and the arguments of distortion.

Is your experience so happy that you do not know how is was, or is, yourself? I have loved James O. Bistne and balleved in him for lifteen years. His death is to-me a personal ions. It is a bubble misformane, thall an episode of honor in the estimation of evidence condeum has to since when he is in his grave and it is in my heart and head and hand to do him listice? I little hot.

The Penasylvania Ratiroad's Through are the hest examples of modern railway service. The hours of departure and arrival are peculiarly adapted to the requirements of the travelling public.—46s.

Travel to Chicago by the famous "Lamited" of the

SECRETARY POSTER IS SERENE.

Secretary Foster of the Treasury was late in arriving at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last even-ing. He left Washington in the morning, and was due at the hotel at 4 o'clock in the afternosn, but on his way up town he stopped to discuss financial matters with his old friend Henry W. Cannon. President of the Chase

National Bank.
He got to the hotel just in time to change his walking clothes for his evening suit to at-tend the dinner of the Republican Club. Be-fore going to the banquet he said to a Sun reporter that he would remain in town until Monday. Assistant Treasurer Roberts and Jesse Seligman were at the hotel to greet the

Secretary.

Mr. Foster said to the reporter that the reports to the effect that he had sold bonds to private individuals, or equtemplated any sale

of bonds, were erroneous.

He was very much gratified at the action of the New York banks in transferring a part of the gold held by them to the hands of Assist-

the gold held by them to the hands of Assistant Treasurer Roberts. Under the refunding act the Becretary has full power to sell bonds. The most popular issue of bonds would be the four per cents.

Although the Becretary did not say so in so many words, it was gathered from his conversation that he did not contemplate the selling of any description of bonds. He has only three weeks of official life, and to go about the business in orderly fashion it would require, according to custom, two weeks notice, and after that it would take more than a week to consider the offers to buy bonds submitted to the Treasury Department.

Mr. Foster was not at all disturbed over the gold shipments, and neither was Jesse Seligman nor Assistant Treasurer Roberts. All said this episode was incidental just at this time, that there was no cause for alarm. Today it is the intention of a number of bank Presidents and bankers to call on the Secretary at his hotel.

The Secretary was reminded that a year and a half ago he banke to New York to sacertain what the New York bankers would do about extending the fifty-one million four and a half ner cent, bonds then due. The proposition of the Secretary was that these bonds should be extended at two per cent.

The bank President and bankers who held them were favorable to the proposition, and \$25,250,000 worth were extended on the basis. President Harrison then stepped in and dispected that the remainder of the issue of \$21,000,000 should be extended on the basis. President and they furthermore refused to accept an extension of any more of the bonds. Secretary was that the same refused the terms of the President and they furthermore refused to accept an extension of any more of the bonds. Secretary Foster was thereupon compelied to redeem the remainder of \$25,250,000 and pay gold for them. The comment last night was that if President Harrison had not interfered. the entire issue of 4% per cents.

The bonders of these bonds in New York were annoyed at this and refused the terms of the bonds. Sec

Plenty of Gold in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 11 .- "The scarcity of gold in New York is not affecting this coast in the least." said Assistant United States Treasurer Jackson yesterday. "Instead of losing any gold at the Treasury here we have been accumulating it. Several months ago we shipped \$20,000,000 East, and that reduced the amount in the vaults to \$21,000,000. Since then \$60,000,000 in gold has come in, and the amount now on hand is about \$27,000,000. The flurry in New York has no perceptible effect on this coast."

They Don't Want American Money. Tononto, Feb. 11.-Bankers are taking the initiative in a movement to prevent the use of American silver coin and bills in Canada. In the Canadian border towns fully one-quarter the Canadian border towns fully one-quarter of the currency in circulation is from the States. The banks do not care to use the silver again, and it costs something to ship it back to the States.

They hold that the impending silver crisis in the States makes it all the more desirable to keen American surrency out of Canada; and will ask the Dominion Government to pass an act to levy a tax of 10 per cent, on all American money paid out by the Canadian banks.

MISSED THE DOG, HIT A BOY. This Maddened Him, and Then He Did Kill

About 0 o'clock yesterday morning John Lynch of 80 Jefferson street, Newark, sent a telephone message to the Third police pre-cinct in that city that his little poodle had gone mad, escaped from the house, and was spreading consternation among the neighbors. Officer Joseph Troy was sent out to kill the dog. He encountered an excited throng the poodle, barking and anapping viciously at

eral women escaped from the dog's fremy with tora dresses. At the corner of Ferry and Van Buren street the poodle attacked a stray dog, and in a fight lasting about two minutes almost bit his ear off.

Near Jackson street he caught a boy about 13 years old by the earl of the leg, lacerating it and tearing his trousers. The boy shock him off and ran down Jackson street, followed by the dog. The boy distanced the dog, and after running a half a block the poodle turned back toward Ferry street.

Policeman Troy on his approach to the corner drew his revolver and blazed away. None of the shots took effect on the dog, but one struck a boy standing about 100 feer distant, and with a shrick he threw up his hands and fell to the sidewalk. The dog ran down Ferry street, hotly pursued by the now thoroughly rightened and infuriated policeman, who finally cornered it near the coal dumps and killed it.

Then he returned to ascertain what had become of the boy he had shot. It was Frederick Finnegan, 14 years old. He is the son of a policeman. He was taken to Eckert's drug store, where his wound was dressed. The bullet had cut through the fleshy part of his right arm and glanced off. The boy will soon recover.

Lynch said the poodle exhibited signs of

recover.
Lynch said the poodie exhibited signs of rables on Friday night when it snapped at the children. He tied it in the yard, and yesterday it broke loose.

Will Blow Up Duden's Dam

About fifteen feet of Duden's Dam, which crosses the Bronx River between Yonkers and East Chester, was torn away on Friday night East Chester, was torn away on Friday night by the high water and ice which had been backed up by the dam.

This dam has caused a lot of trouble between the people of Yonkers and East Chester. The East Chesterites claimed that it was the source of much disease, and several days ago tore down their half of the dam, and applied for an injunction to compel the people of Yonkers to remove their half. The Yonkers people resisted the injunction, but as the freshet has only left ten feet remaining they have consented to the dam being blown up by dynamits Monday night.

Dis Do Bar Indicted. GENEVA, Ill., Feb. 11. - The Grand Jury for the February term reported this morning an in-dictment against Mme. Dis De Bar for larceny. The different counts charge her with the theft of \$735 from Irene Mitchell of Eigin.

Dis De Bar has been in jail here several months, brought from Quincy on a warrant sworn out before Magistrate Rushion. The indictment also charges her with obtaining money by representing that she was in league with the spirit world, and that by judicious investment she cours easily double its value.

Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.-Gov. Flower has signed: ALBANT, Feb. 11.—Gov. Flower has signed:
Chapter 33.—Amening the act relative to the celebration in New York cry the four hundreth anniversary of the discovery of America by providing for an
Audiling Committee of these members to pass upon all
accounts of the Committee of One Hundred and for the
election of a Treasurer of the committee.
Chapter 34.—Amening the act authorizing the incorporation of rural temetery associations by providing that the trustees may set apart avails received
from sales of lots and devote the income to improve
the cemetery grounds.

Assumblyman Dietch's bill amending the Brooklym
Conspilation act by giving to the Common Council of
that city the power to fill vacancies in the offices of
Supervisors of Kings county who are elected from the
city of Brooklyms.

Imprisoned by Freshet Ice.

BIRMINGHAM, Conn., Feb. 11.—An ice freshet in the Housatonic River last night destroyed the Zoar Bridge, six miles above here. Mrs. Nathaniel French's house was moved fifteen feet by the fee. The wife and daughter of John Dillon were caught in their house and cannot get out. The ice is piled up thirty feet in some places, and the river roads are all blocked.

Sandy Hook's New Light Keeper. Keeper David H. Caulkins of the Navesiak light has been appointed Cantain of the Sandy Hook Lightship. Hood's Cures



Of Ravenswood, W. Va.

A Father's Gratitude Impels Him to Tell How His Son Was Saved

White Swelling and Scrofula Cured, "I write this simply because I feel it a duty to humanity, so that others affected at my son was may know how to be cured. When he was 7 years old a white swelling came on his right leg below the knee, drawing his leg upat right engles, and causing him intense suffering. He could not walk and I considered him A Confirmed Cripple.

The swelling was lanced and discharged free-is. At length we decided to take him to Cin-cinnati for a surgical operation. He was so weak and poor we gave him Hood's Sarapa-rills to build up his strongth. To our great

Hood's Sarsaparilla

not only gave strength but caused the sore, after discharging several pieces of bone, to entirely hear un. His leg straightened out, and he now runs everywhere, as lively as any boy."—J. L. McMURKAY, Notary Public, Ravenswood, W. Va. Mood's Pills are the best after dinner Pills, as-sist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

OBITUARY.

Col Lewis I. Morgan, who has been business manager of the New Haven Register for ten years and for a year or more Secretary and manager of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, died yesterday at his home in New Haven. Col. Morgan was an enthusiast in military matters, and was considtausiast in military matters, and was considered one of the beat military critics in New England. He served ten years in the New Haven Grays, rising from private to company commander. He served also on the staff of Brig.-Gon. Stephen R. Smith as Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Licutenant-Colonel. About four years ago he became business manager of the Boston Post, and held that place until that journal passed into new hands. During this time he divided his time between New Haven and Boston. Mrs. Morgan and three daughters survive him.

The death is appropried at Trays, N.C. of

poetween New Haven and Boston. Mrs. Morgan and three daughters survive him.

The death is announced at Tryen, N. C. of Ulysses Doubleday, formerly of the New York Stock Exchange. Gen. Doubleday was a son of Ulysses Freeman Doubleday, was a son of Ulysses Freeman Doubleday, a Coupressman from Connecticut in 1831 and a brother of Gen. Abner Doubleday. He was born at Auburn, N. Y.. Aug. 31, 1824, and was educated at the academy of that town. He went to the war of the robeliton in the Fourth New York Artillery, and in January, 1882, he was Major of that organization. On Sept. 15, 1883, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third United States colored troops and Colonel of the Forty-lifth United States colored troops on Oct. 8, 1894. He commanded a brigade at the hattle of Five Forks, and was brevetted Brigadier-General of volunteers March 11, 1865, for his gallantry in that action.

The death of Fireman Edward J. Broderick

dier-General of volunteers March 11, 1965, for his gallantry in that action.

The death of Fireman Edward J. Broderick of Hook and Ladder Company 7, one of the oldest firemen of the city, was officially reported at Fire Headquarters vesterday. Broderick died at his home. 487 First avenue, on Friday. He had been in active service until the fell sick about two wooks ago. Broderick went on the force about 1870, and was, one of the original eight who volunteered as members of the Life Saving Corps in 1883. He was recommended for honorable mention for meritorious work at the fire in the Vetor flats. Forty-eighth street and Lexington avenue, last January, and his name had frequently appeared upon the roll of honor.

Charles Weed Cutting, the well-known stationer at 121 Fearl street, died of pneumonia at his home in Bayonne on Friday. He was 40 years old, and had been in business in Hanover square nearly twenty years. His wife, who is a niece of the late Gen. Doubleday, and six children survive him.

EGeorge W. Ingraham, the well-known horseman, died in Dixon, Ill., yesterday, of paralysis. He was owner of Del March, 2:114. Among the horses he has ferven to their records are Robert McGregor, Roy Wilkes, Nat Kirkwood, and Wilkes Bryno, full brother to Del March.

Prof. John C. Dolan, widely known in educa-tional circles through the mathematical drill tables bearing his name, died at his home in Pittsburgh on Friday, leaving a widow and three children. He was principal of schools in Erie, Pa., and Pittsburgh.

Henry Taber died at his home in Long Branch last Thursday afternoon, at the age of 72, after a long illness. For many years he was the proprietor of the packet lines between New York and Branchport and New York and Matawan.

Matawan.

Mrs. Anastasia Adkins died at her home in Saratoga on Feb. 10. a little past 100 years of age. Mrs. Adkins was born in Stillwater and had lived in Saratoga more than litty years. She leaves two sons, aged respectively 70 and 58.

Mrs. Caroline Metzger, widow of the late Adam Metzger, formerly proprietor of a hotel at Rondout, is dead at the age of 87 years. Death was the result of heart failure.

Columbus's Cont of Arms,

ALBANY, Feb. 11.-A reproduction of the coat of arms of Columbus, in the form of a useful or ornamental souvenir, has been made by Mrs. W. R. Robeson of Albany. The Ways and Means Committee of the Columbian Exposttion has granted Mrs. Robeson the exclusive privilege of selling and distributing these me-mentoes at the Exposition. Mrs. Robeson for mentoes at the Exposition. Mrs. Robeson for years has cherished the hope of some day specting a home for women teachers who find themselves at advanced years helpless and homeless. It is with this object that she is providing these souvenirs, and to which she dedicates the money received from their sale. In the soldings of universal heraldry there is no shield which carries more honorable arms than that which the Juke of Veragua hears to-day, in Spain. It is the same which was granted to his noble ancestor. Christopher Columbus, and upon which he was permitted to embiazon the royal arms of Gueen isabells. For a subject who was an alien by birth and humble in condition, this was the greatest of all privileges and distinctions. Except the cross, the symbol borns on the hanner of the Crusader, no blazonry is more honorable than the group of goiden islands in a sea of alliver waves, the pseuliar badge of the discoverer of the New World.

Columbus himself had made two coats of arms, emblazoned by his own order and under his own eye. In Seville, in 1501, and these originals are to-day still in existence, the one preserved in the City Hall of Genoa and the other in the archives of the State Department of Paris.



## THE SHELLS DIDN'T EXPLODE.

NOME PAULT WITH THE PURE ACTION

The Craiser Continues Her Ren Shooting Work, but the Powder Shells Be Not Seem to Go Off-No Trouble With a Former Fuse-The Buy's Proceedings. PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 11 .- The firing of the ensumatic guns of the Vesuvius at a fixed tar get was continued to-day. Late last night the orew of the Vesuvius worked to prepare seven shells for to-day's work, and the forenoon was

spent in the same way. Just as the bell in the station struck for noon the Vesuvius shoved off from the wharf, hauling down the danger flag from the foremast head that had given warning of her previous handling of powder. The Wahneta was taking

She followed the Vesuvius an hour later and found the Board and the Vesuvius ready for work. The observers on shore were in the same positions as yesterday. The Philadel-phia's launch, having Lieut. Ackerman on board with camera, again lay to the left of the

The Board, however, decided to join the newspaper men, so Capt. Sicard and Capt. Barker boarded the Wahneta, leaving Lieut. Nazro to watch the Vesuvius. Their presence made the chances for observation even better than they were yesterday, for the tug was rather nearer the line of fire and to the left, so that the lowering sun did not blind the eyes. The practice began at 2:45 o'clock with shot from the port gun. It was fired at a range of 2,000 yards, and, as in yesterday's practice.

fell almost on the target.

The Board wished to learn the effect of the wind, if possible, on the projectile's flight, and therefore Capt. Schroeder was cautioned not to make any allowance for the wind, but to fire

directly at the target.

The first shot fell about ten feet to the right of the barrels, only missing the lumber raft by s yard or two. The wind was in the main with the projectile, and in an angle of fortyfive degrees with the line of fire.

The next shot was from the starboard gun.

from the same position, and was, like the first from the same position, and was, like the first a splendid shot. It showed slightly the effect of the wind, as it fell about five yards to leaward of the target. Capt. Schroeder says that when the shot was fired the Vesuvius was pointed about two yards to the right so that it showed the same deflection as the first, about ten feet. A third shot from the middle gun fell very near the target, almost in a direct line, and showing a perfection of range fire for this gun that stamps all the improvements as extremely valuable.

valuable.

After this shot the Wahneta got under way and steamed down to the target, passing Lieut. Ackerman on the way, and asking him if he noticed any explosions. He reported that he had not If he noticed any explosions. He reported that he had not.

The Wahneta then passed close to the target, saw no signs of damage, and ran down the course toward the Vesuvius. The Board had decided that none of the shells had exploded and wished to make changes in the fuses. The fuses fired so far had used time trains of a composition made at the Washington Navy Yard.

The fuses fired so far had used time trains of a composition made at the Washington Navy Yard.

It was proposed to withdraw these time trains and supstitute quick burning powder, and when the Wahneta arrived within halling distance Capt. Sleard directed Lieut. Nozro to ask Capt. Schroeder to have this done. Capt. Sleard also asked how long this would take, and was told that since the shell had already been loaded in the gun it must be withdrawn and another one substituted, probably taking half an hour. The estimate of time was a good one, as the Yesuvius warned the Wahneta in fifteen minutes to resume her place of observation, and she fired the shot twenty minutes after this.

This fourth shot was from the port gunand a little short in range, but in perfect line. It rushed through the water after striking, but the Board could not detect any explosion, and, after asking Lieut. Ackerman again, and being assured that he could not detect anything differing from the action of dummy shells, they decided to stop the practice.

This was at 5 o'clock, and the Vesuvius returned to the Philadelphia and the Wahneta ateamed off for Beaufort.

There was the same question about the action of the luse as in yesterday's practice. The Board is evidently convinced that not a shell expleded, and Capt. Ropielf and the officers of the Vesuvius seem equally confident that they did explode. On board the Wahneta a report could be heard after the shell struck the water. This same report, it is said, could be plainly beard on the Vesuvius, a mile away. The Board believes this report came from the splash of the shell in the water. The Vesuvius crew and Capt. Rapielf consider it the report of the bursting charge, and say that never has a dummy made any such a report on striking the water.

of the bursting charge, and say such a report on striking a dummy made any such a report on striking the water.

Lieut. Ackerman reported that one in his hoas could not detect any new feature. In the face of these contradictory opinions it can best be settled by firing one of the gun-cotton shells. The nine already fired demonstrate the safety of ejection, and should one of the fully charged shells explode every one would be satisfied one of the fully charged shells explode every one would be satisfied with the accuracy of the firing. After all, that is the main point. It has been established beyond all question. Such practice as that of the few days past demonstrates the ability of the few days past demonstrates the ability of the pneumatic guns to land shell where desired at a mile range.

The question of a proper fusee is a secondary consideration. Should this fusee fail to act there are plenty of persons who can speedily devise one. Indeed, the Merriam fuse exploded every shell tried in Delaware

act there are pienty of persons who can speedily devise one. Indeed, the Merriam fuse exploded every shell tried in Delaware Bay on a former trisi.

The one in use is supposed to be an improvement, and Capt. Hapieff said to-night that he is perfectly confident of its action. The Board will now consult as to the next step and may fire the high explosive on Tuesday, preparing the shell on Monday. No work will be done tomorrow.

TESTING ZARMOR PLATE.

Successful Test of the New Nickel Steel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- A highly successful test of the new nickelesteel Harveyized armo plate took place to-day at the Indian Head Proving Grounds. The tests, which were witnessed by a number of ordnance experts, naval officers, and steel manufacturers, were under the direction of Capt. Sampson of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department. The object of the trials was to determine what tests should be established for the 7,000 tons of armor for which bids are to be opened at the Navy Department next Tuesday. The require-ments were that the first shot should be fired at a low velocity, for the purpose of determin-ing whether the plate would break on impact by such a shot. The second shot was to be at a high velocity, to test the resistance of the plate to penetration. The plate tested was aline feet long by seven wide, and fourteen inches in thickness. Among the features which contributed to the interest in this test was the fact that this was the thickest piece of armor of this character ever tested any-

where in the world. The first shell was fired at a velocity at impact of 1.472 feet per second. It penetrated the plate about five inches and broke in fragments, but the closest scrutiny falled to dis cover the slightest crack in the plate. The

cover the slightest crack in the plate. The second shot was fired at a velocity at impact of 1.8% feet per second. It benetrated the plate between six and seven inches and cracked it clear through for a part of its length, but without, hewever, reducing the protection which it would have afforded to a ship.

The third shot was fired at a velocity of 1.6% feet, and produced a result similar to that of the second. The fourth shot, which was fired at the very unusual velocity of 2.000 feet per second, penetrated about ten inches. The plate was cracked and the backing which supported it was much broken.

Capt. Sampson, in speaking of the test, said that no obtainable velocity could have driven the shell through the plate. The plate, he said, was more than equal to the proposed requirements, and the tests were in every way satisfactory.

Secretary Sheerin Approves of Gresham. CHICAGO, Feb. 11.-8, P. Sheerin, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, is at the Palmer House clusing up accounts in connec-tion with the Democratic Convention with the local committee. Mr. Sheerin is an Indiana

local committee. Mr. Sheerin is an Indiana man. Speaking about Judge Gresham to-day as prospective becretary of State. Mr. Sheerin said:

We were enabled to secure the landside, who as it was, mainly because of the cooperation of such men as Judge Gresham and his followers, and in order to feel assured of success the next time we must continue in the confidence of those people. Mr. Gresham is a peerless American, and we do not mean by that he is likely to play lingoism and go about with a chip on his shoulder, but he is an American in the true and broad sense of the word. He is no anglomanise, and the people word. He is no anglomanise. In any way attention the orights of an American, in sury way attention to the confidence of the state of an American. In any way attention to the confidence of the word the frants of an American in sury way attentions with another, arise, Judge Gresham, as Bearstary of State, will be found at the helm to steer us straight.

## Treat Your Stomach Well:

It's the driving wheel of the human machinery. Good wholesome food is what the stomach wants-nothing

A suggestion for to-more row's breakfast,

Heckers BUCKWHEAT CAKES. Ready for the table at

a moment's notice. LIGHT, DAINTY, DELICIOUS.

GO THIS WEEK the Academy of Design, 23d at. and 4th av. and see

WATER COLORS of the American Water Color Sectory.
Admission 25 cents.

MRS. LEASE FREES HER MIND. ome Words by Which She Hopes to In-

Sucace Kaneas Legislators. Topkka, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease has made another statement on equal citizenship, to affect the vote of the Kaneas Legislature on the pending suffrage bilts. Mrs. Lease says: 'In my experience with the women of Kansas I have found but two classes, who do not care to vote, the upper and under crusts of our so-called society: the would-be society lead-ers, whilem sheddy, aristocratic women, who curtail their family as they do their greecy bill, and their unfortunate sis-ters, who have been driven by their more fortunate ones and masculine legislation to become victims of men. Kansas is an educational State. Her early settlers were the very flower of Eastern culture. Their isolated lives.

tional State. Her early settlers were the very flower of Eastern culture. Their isolated lives, the billowy vastness of their solated lives, the billowy vastness of their surroundings developed hunger for knowledge and thirst for liberty. The kansas people are quick to adopt improvements, entertain new ideas, make sweeping and radical changes when needed, and, in fact, are ready at all timps to push the car of progress along the math of the centuries.

"It is idle to ask, do the women of Kansas want to vote? They have seen the moral and spiritual eliminated from government, the mother voice silenced, the mother influence excluded, and the boy she prayed over in childhood go out from the home root, from her wise counsel, and sell his soul, prostitute his manhood, and barter his God for an image in gold on the altar of partisan masculine polities.

"The results of this masculine government force themselves upon her notice and enter into every detail of her home life. When the cupboard is empty she sees the wild beasts of lust and drunkenness infest our national capital and roam unchecked through our land. She sees the cancer of usury eating the industries of the people, a pall of indebtedness darkening the nation, and, woman alike, she says: I can't make a more complete failure than the men have made; I believe I can do better. I want to help make the laws that govern me."

"To one acquainted with the Alliance schoolhouse methods of education, who has watched the women of Kansas want to vote, It is folly too, when the ide is coming in for man to draw a line upon the sand and say to the ocean: 'Sweep not across this boundary.'"

WESTERN SENATORSHIP CONTESTS.

Sallots in North Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana Without Result.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 11.-Two ballots for Senator were taken to-day, but without regult. although Benton received 44 on one ballot or within three votes of enough to elect. H. F. Miller's highest vote was 24.

Cheffense. Feb. 11.—To-day's ballot for United States Senator was: John G. Thompson (Dem.), 13: G. W. Baxter (Dem.), 5; John P. Robinson (Rep.), 22: John E. Osborne (Dem.), 7; George T. Beck (Dem.), 1; William Brown (Pop.), 1.

7; George T. Beck (Dem.), 1; William Brown (Pop.), 1.

HRLENA, Mon., Feb. 11.—To-day's, joint ballot for Senator was: Clark, 27; Mantle, 22; Dixon, 9; Sanders, 1. Clark got four Republican votes from Annear, Coder, Burns, and Lewis, all Representatives. The Clark men tried to force a second ballot, but were defeated, and the joint assembly adjourned until Monday.



Ailments of Women. It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, of the Worub, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life. Every time it will cure

Backache.

It has cured more cases of Leucor-rhoa than any remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That

Bearing-down Feeling causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circum-stances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water. It removes

Irregularity, Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Plooding, Nervous Prostra-tion, Headache, General Debility. Also Dizziness, Faintness, Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleep-lessness, flatulency, metancholy, or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Workness, some derangement of the Uterus, or

Womb Troubles. The whole story, however, is told in an illustrated book entitled "Guide to Health," by Mrs. Pinkham. It con-tains over 90 pages of most important information, which every woman, mar-ried or single, should know about her-self. Send 2 two-cent stamps for it. For

Kidney Complaints

and Backacho of either sex the Vegetable Compound is unequaled.

Lydia E. Pinkham's the Vegetable Compound, or sont by
cure Billionness.Constl. Pills or Lozenges.

By mail, or of druggists. Correspondence
Freely unsucered.

You can address in strictest confidence.

LYDIA E. PINEHAM MED. CO., LYER, Mass